

OL. V. FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1838 NO. 28.

PAPER HANGINGS.
JUST received a good assortment of French and American Satin and low priced Paper, which will be sold low for cash.
WHITTEK & GUILD.
June 8 Exchange mart

PEW LININGS.
CRIMSON, Moreen and Worsted damask, a June 8
No 8 Main street

GLOVES, GLOVES. 4

A NEW article called Cabriolet Gloves, of superior quality, and the only article of the kind in the city. Also, a prime assortment of Gent's and Ladies' Gloves of all kinds and qualities, for sale at \$1.50 per pair, at No 8 Main street
June 26
J. B. BARTLETT & CO.

SILVER BONED SPECTACLES.
RECEIVED by steamer Bangor, a few dozen ladies long, straight, and round eye and nose bowed Spectacles, green, blue, and plain glass. Also, a general assortment German pen and fountain pens, for sale by
July 9
T. G. BROWN & CO.
At No 6 Main street.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.
WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Penobscot, Commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of SAMUEL HUDSON, late of Bangor, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that a further time of six months from the twenty-sixth day of June instant, is allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to that service at the office of THORNTON McLEW, in said Bangor, on the first Monday in each of the six months next following the date hereof, from 10 A. M. to 1 o'clock on each of

and dave
THORNTON McGAW, }
JOSEPH C. STEVENS, } Commissioners.
June 30, 1838. 3w32

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
I, N. H. undersigned John Barker, of Bangor, in
the county of Penobscot hereby gives public
notice that he claims by virtue of a mortgage
the following described Real Estate, situate in the
town of Eddington in said county, viz : all the full
estate, with privileges and appurtenances, which
Gouverneur Davis of Jarvis Gore, in said county,
conveyed to me by his deed dated the sixth day of

County Book of records, vol 31st, page 331st, and
the same premises conveyed by me to Edward
Smith and Samuel Smith by deed dated October
first A. D. 1834. The said premises were conveyed
to me by said Edward Smith and Samuel Smith by
their mortgage deed dated October 1st A. D. 1834,
given to secure the payment of three notes of said
debt, signed by said Edward and Samuel, each for
the sum of one thousand dollars payable severally
in one, two and three years, with annual interest
and the condition in said mortgage has been broken
for reason whereof I claim to foreclose said mort-
gage.

JOHN BAKER

Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of
January A. D. 1835

ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
 THE undersigned, John Barker, of Bangor, in the county of Penobscot, hereby give public notice that I claim the following described Real Estate, viz. a tract of land situate said Bangor, bounded and described as follows, viz. beginning at a monument on the southerly line of the county and leading from Bangor to Conway, at the southerly corner of land conveyed by me to Edward Orchardson thence running north four hundred and thirty six feet to a monument thence at right angles running easterly twenty feet thence north 74 degrees east one hundred and fifteen feet to a

but, thence four hundred and seventy-eight
to said county road, thence on the easterly
of said county road westerly one hundred and
fifty feet to the bound begun at, excepting a
p reserved in the mortgage deed hereinafter men-
tioned and thereip described as being fifteen feet
in th from the easterly line and on the easterly
t of the above tract, to be used and appropriated
a public passage way or street, and running the
ate length of the easterly line of the above tract,
westerly line of which way or street is fifteen
from the easterly line of the land; and I make
claim by virtue of a mortgage deed, - a.d.,
granted and delivered to me by John S. Brady,

rles K. Miller, Benjamin Wade and Isaac V.
 on the seventh day of July, A. D. 1838,
 decure the payment of four notes of one-half
 each, payable to me or order, in one, two, three
 and four years, with interest annually, each for two
 hundred dollars, signed by said Abraham, Miller,
 Wade and Smith and the condition said mort-
 gage has been broken, by reason whereof I claim
 to reclose said mortgage,
 JOHN BARKER,
 Bangor, May 29, 1838.

[illegible]

said claim by virtue of a mortgage deed
 executed and delivered to me by said Wil-
 fameson on the said 4th day of May, 1835, to
 me the payment of two notes signed by said
 Wilfameson for the sum of twenty seven hundred
 and seventy seven dollars, one payable in one year,
 and the other in two years from said date, with interest
 annually, and the condition in said mortgage has
 been broken, by reason whereof I claim to fore-
 close said mortgage.

JOHN BARKER.
 1836

THE gentleman who took a dog from my
store about one week since, please return
for it.
W. A. MAKE.

THIS MORNING
Steamer, a splendid style of painted Ben-
guine and Satin Tacks, with bows. Also,
Bombazine, plain Satin Bow and Tack, Satin
Kites, Hair Stocks, Liona Bows and Col-
c. No. 8 Knives, at great, by
J. BARRETT & CO.,
207 CHURCH ST.
SKETCHED and by E. A. C. A.

BANGOR WHIG.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1838.
A WEEKLY PUBLICATION.
FOR GOVERNOR,
EDWARD KENT.

Representatives for Congress.
YORK, NATHAN D. APPLETON.
LINCOLN, BENJ. RANDALL.
KENNEBEC, GEORGE EVANS.
OAKLAND, ADOLPH BOND.
HARCOCK, JOSEPH C. NOTES.
WASHINGTON, JOSEPH C. NOTES.
For State Senators.
YORK, JAMES MCARTHUR,
THOMAS CARLE,
LOVE KEAY.
LINCOLN, WM. M. REED,
JOHNSON JACQUES,
ISAAC REED,
JAMES FRISKINE.
County Treasurers.
YORK, ANDREW HOBSON.
LINCOLN, ASA F. HALL.

PENOBSCOT & SOMERSET CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, AND PENOBSCOT AND PISCATAQUIS SENATORIAL DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

It will be seen by the following notices that Conventions of the Whigs of Penobscot and Somerset, Congressional District, and Penobscot and Piscataquis Senatorial District, are called to meet at East Corinth on the 16th. The notice is short, let the Whigs arouse themselves. Now is the time for action. Every town and plantation in the several counties interested should be fully represented.

The Whigs of the Penobscot and Piscataquis Senatorial District will hold a Convention at East Corinth on THURSDAY, the sixteenth day of August, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of selecting two suitable candidates to represent said District in the State Legislature. The delegates from the County of Penobscot will at said Convention also select a candidate for County Treasurer for the County of Penobscot.

The several Towns and plantations in said District are requested to send the following number of delegates according to population. Those having 500 inhabitants and under, four delegates; those having over 500 and under 1000 inhabitants, six delegates; those having over 1000 and under 2000 inhabitants, nine delegates; those having over 2000 and under 4000 inhabitants, twelve delegates; those having over 4000 and under 6000 inhabitants, fifteen delegates; those having over 6000 inhabitants, eighteen delegates. Per order, County Committee.

The Whigs of Penobscot and Somerset Congressional District will hold a Convention at EAST CORINTH, on Thursday the 16th day of August, instant, at eleven o'clock A. M. for the purpose of selecting a Candidate to represent said district in Congress. The following is the number of delegates, to which the several towns in the district will be entitled according to population.

Towns having over or under one thousand inhabitants, one delegate. Towns having over one and under two thousand inhabitants, two delegates. Towns having over two and under three thousand inhabitants, three delegates. Towns having over three and under six thousand inhabitants, four delegates. Towns having six thousand inhabitants and over, six delegates. Per order of the District Committee.

It is still the impression of some that Dr. Holmes was ordered off the Aroostook. There is not the slightest foundation for the rumor. Dr. Holmes went on for the purpose of making an Agricultural survey, and came off of his own accord, and we understand will shortly return for the purpose of completing his survey. It was Dr. Holmes' intention in the first instance to go to the Aroostook spring and then to go to the country under different species, and thus better to determine what effect the climate has on vegetation.

The Surveyor General, it is true, was visited by Mr. McKim, who protested against the survey, and requested him to desist. He replied that he was there under the authority of the State of Maine, and he should not desist from the performance of his duty until he had completed the business for which he was sent, or was ordered off by the authority which appointed him. The company are now, or were at the last accounts, engaged in executing their commission, and will progress until the money is expended which was appropriated for the purpose by the last Legislature, which will be about the 1st of September.

Mr. Fairfield is not "condemned, calumniated and abused," because he demanded an investigation of the Cilley duel. The Whigs knew, and know, that the result of such an investigation would make the result appear in its true light. They knew, as it has resulted, that if Mr. Fairfield was properly investigated, the conclusion would be, that he was a party with it, their knowledge of a duel was about to take place and the investigation that Governor would assuredly have made would be exposed to the public.

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FOREST OF THE AROOSTOOK VALLEY.

[Extracts from the minutes of the Surveyor General returned to the Office, Aug. 1838.]

The forest is very similar in variety to that on the coast of Eastern Maine. One species of the Oak is occasionally found, called by the inhabitants red oak, but it is not the red oak of the western part of N. England; it appears to be a variety approaching the common white oak in the character of its fibre. The bark and leaf have a strong resemblance to the red oak but I should think the tree taken altogether would be a kind of oak uncommon to N. England.

The Hemlock is not so common here as further south, though it is found more or less plentifully through the upland black growth; but not of so large a size; nor does it predominate as on the sea shore and its vicinity, and I do not think its place is supplied by any tree of equal value. Indeed, I do not believe its absence can be compensated by any tolerable substitute in sufficient abundance for tanning.

The Pine, perhaps I should have mentioned first in order, as being the most valuable forest tree we have. The white pine grows to as great a size here, as perhaps can be found in the northern States. The tree does not prevail to as great an extent as I expected. If the Aroostook valley should be carefully explored, I do not think that more than 100,000 acres or one acre in 20, would, strictly speaking, be considered pine growth; but pine constitutes a portion of the forest over a great part of the territory. Even on the hardwood ridges a large pine is occasionally found. In such places the timber is generally good. It is difficult to estimate the value of the pine in this country, the unsettled state of the boundary line creating obstacles between the forest and market, that must render lumbering on this river at present precarious business.

The Rock Maple. Perhaps this is in reality the most valuable tree in these forests. There are some large tracts of some hundreds of acres almost exclusively sugar maple. The tree here seems to be at home. It grows to a great height, I should say 10 or 15 feet on an average higher than the same tree grows nearer the sea shore.

The Spruce and Fir are abundant but of small size and little value compared with the trees on the Penobscot and St. Croix.

The Birch. The yellow birch constitutes quite a portion of the growth on the borders of the swamp and intervals and is occasionally found in almost all situations, sometimes growing to a very great size, larger I think, than I have ever seen it elsewhere. The White Birch is seen here, though it is sometimes found constituting the principal growth, but seldom over a great extent.

The Elm forms an important part of the original growth on the intervals. It appears to me, however, that it does not attain the size nor beauty of form that the same tree is accustomed to, no further south than the 44th parallel of latitude. The imperfect form of the tree in this region may be partly owing to its liability to injury from floating ice while the intervals are inundated. I am, however, inclined to the belief that the latitude of 47 degrees added to an elevation of from 400 to 500 feet, is not the home of the Elm. The tree improves some in the vicinity of the mouth of the Aroostook, yet they no where attain the size of the elm in the lower valley of the St. John.

The Cedar is common in all situations, and grows to a great size.

The above does not include all the forest trees of this section, but perhaps the list is sufficiently extended for all useful purposes. The smaller growth is similar to the same in the West further south, and contrary to the general impression, is very abundant. Take the woods here on an average, I think they are more difficult to penetrate than the forests near the coast, by reason of the underbrush. Here are large tracts of apparently good land, certainly as good as second rate, that are so densely covered with a growth of spruce and fir, not exceeding 8 or 10 feet in height, that it is almost impossible to push our way through them.

The Common Thorn grows abundantly on the low lands; and in some cases becomes almost a reproducible sight. It is quite common on the intervals, and I have no question will at no distant period supply the deficiency of rocks for fences.

The plants on the Aroostook valley are similar to the same on the Atlantic border.

The common cowslip is very common here likewise Hellebore or Indian Poke, the first I have never seen in the lower parts of Washington County, and I am not certain that I have the latter.

Sanguinaria Canadensis, or blood root, is abundant on the intervals, likewise Snake-root, Colts-foot, Yellow root, Mullen, Horsemint, Pepper root, as the inhabitants call it, Lobelia, Sarsaparilla, Spikenard, Indian Barley, the list is spontaneous throughout.

If the Loquacious papers say that Mr. Fairfield never voted against receiving a single petition on any subject whatever. He merely stated that "after having been received," they "could be laid on the table without debate." This looks to be like suffering a man to walk in at the front door, and politely kicking him out through the back door. In the name of common sense, of what avail are the petitions of freemen which, though "received," are doomed to oblivion as soon as "received." It is a greater insult to the intelligence of an American freeman than to refuse to "receive" his petition in the first place. The people of Maine will never have such a man to rule over them.

SPEECH OF MR MENIFFE, OF KY.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

Mr. Meniffie said, that he could not resist the sentiment which had just been expressed, and so enthusiastically received. That sentiment (said he) relates not to me, but to Kentucky dearer to me than self. Of Kentucky I have nothing to say. There she is, in her history, from the period when first penetrated by the white man as the dark and bloody ground, down to the present, she speaks. The character which that history entitles her to is before the world. She is proud of it. She is proud of the past; she is proud of the present. And her pride is patriotic and just. As one of her sons, I ask to express, in her name, the acknowledgments due to the complimentary notice you have taken of her; a notice not only complimentary from its association with the name of Massachusetts.

There is much in the character and history of Massachusetts which should bind her, in the strongest bonds, to Kentucky. Your sentiment places them together; just where they ought to be. Kentucky is willing to occupy the place you have assigned her. Without respect now to subordinate differences in past events, both States stand knit together by the highest and the strongest motive by which States can be impelled. I mean the motive and purpose common to each of maintaining and upholding, in every extremity and to the very last, the Union of these States and the Constitution. Massachusetts has proclaimed over and over again her resolution not to survive them. Nor will Kentucky survive them. She has embarked her whole destiny, all she has and all she hopes for, in the Union and the Constitution. Let come what may, of public calamity, of faction, of sectional sedition or intimidation, of evil in any form the most dreadful to man, Kentucky, like Massachusetts, regards the overthrow of the Union as more frightful than all. Kentucky acknowledges no justification for a disruption of the Union that is not a justification for revolution itself. In that Union and under that Constitution Kentucky means to stand or fall. Kentucky stands by the Union in her living efforts; she means to hold fast to it in her expiring groans. With Massachusetts, she means to perish, if perchance she must, with hands clenched, in death, upon the Union.

God knows, our institutions have, of late, been sufficiently shaken to excite the just fears of us all. The very worst elements amongst us have been aroused into the most ferocious activity. Much of the public virtue and intelligence of the country has been overwhelmed and those whose exalted qualities of intellect and patriotism should have designated them as the fit agents of the people in the administration of a free Constitution, have been left in obscurity and neglect, and, in some degree, exiles in their own land. Wave after wave has dashed over the country in a succession too rapid almost to allow the Constitution or even liberty itself to breathe. Nearly every interest violently assailed, nearly every institution struck at, nearly every principle formerly held dear and sacred, disregarded and trampled upon; innovation and lawlessness, dashing headlong over every thing, under the terrible guidance of the presumptuous ignorance and presumptuous vengeance of our rulers; how could the enlightened friend of freedom fail to tremble for the country? But the storm is over. The Genius of our liberty and institutions is erecting himself; and the first spectacle he beholds are the scattered and shivered fragments of the lately overwhelming power to which he had been forced, temporarily, to give place! And on will these fragments drift inert and uncontrolled into the insignificance and utter annihilation to which they are tending, and from which no power short of God's can rescue them! As they float down to their inglorious destiny, they will be pursued until out of sight, by the strained eyes of a people whose injuries and insults force them to exult in administering a long farewell of execration.

In those dark hours, Kentucky and Massachusetts stood together. They could not roll back the cloud. Yet all that man could do, they did. Of the part which Kentucky's most illustrious son took in that gloomy period, it does not become me to speak. His acts of that day are indelibly inscribed on the hearts of his countrymen. They are safe. But of Massachusetts, and of her illustrious champion in that conflict, your Grace, I am free to speak. O him I have a right to speak. In him, and in the like of him, I hold a common property with yourselves. He is my fellow citizen as well as yours. He belongs to the whole country. If you glory in him and honor him, so do I. If you have seen him, in the worst days of the Republic, planted upon the Constitution, and gloriously and triumphantly defending and vindicating it, go have I. If you have seen him dealing in showers, his thunderbolts upon the foes of the Union, so have I. His fame and his services, and the fame and services of the illustrious associates to whom I have referred, like the high seas, do not admit of appropriation. They are yours, they are mine, they are the nation's. In some sense they belong to mankind. I delight, no less than you, in referring to your guest this tribute of admiration and gratitude, who for years has stood a massive personified pillar of the Constitution. But for his services in the exposition of the true principles of the Constitution, when they were first assailed under the late administration, no man can foresee the disasters which might have befallen the Union, and with it the cause of liberty. The late President, then in the possession, in fact, of absolute power, was notoriously arrayed against the principles upon which alone the Union could stand.

He was the unreserved advocate of the doctrine which soon after ripened into the frightful fruit of Nullification. And had he, with his vast power, stood firmly up for the consequences to which his own principles infallibly led, and thrown himself into the scale against the Union, this beautiful and glorious confederacy might now exhibit a pile of magnificent ruins. But an influence stronger than devotion to principles had in the meantime wrought upon him. The strongest element which his nature knew was elicited, his vengeance, and, falling back upon the broad track of constitutional truth which your illustrious guest had marked out and illuminated, he renounced his vengeance upon an enemy by vindicating the Constitution. Impelled by integrity to embrace a righteousness which another hand had proffered, he said the storm was over, and the country safe. I say so still. Much I know, has yet to be done; but all that remains to be done, will follow, by necessity, from what already transpired. The people have been deluded throughout the perilous career which they have lately run, by the only instrument capable of deluding a people so free and enlightened. Every step that has been taken has been under some disguise, appeal to the passions of the country. The most alluring promises have been perpetually employed, and the most brilliant expectations excited. The nation has followed under a headless leadership with the last and nearest object of delusion, without the least quick transition of measures, to estimate or even distinctly to see the object of pursuit. Like a flashing

meteor the late President blinded his votaries by the intensity of unnatural light; they followed, adored, but few in history have been so deceived. That which with success he accomplished, he attributed to himself. It was the victory of a personal ambition, and although, to the reproach of the nation, he has transmitted a succession, he has not transmitted to the people a virtuous legacy. And the succession is broken for the want of that quality.

When the upshot of the elements of mischief which the administration had condensed, was exhibited in May 1837, the want of that quality was signally displayed. Instead of launching out, immediately on that event, into some still more striking promise, some intense appeal to the public imagination, as his predecessor had formerly done, the successor was panic stricken and agitated. He hesitated and faltered. The impetuous career of popular delusion was arrested. The food which gave it life was withheld. They rubbed their light oppressed eyes and saw it was all that was requisite from the first. They reasoned: the administration was ruined, it and all its appendages. This nation is now substantially redeemed; because that is aroused and free to act which must ensure its redemption. If my illustrious predecessor had, been at the head of affairs when that catastrophe occurred, his letter written shortly afterwards, connected with his past actions, leave no doubt as to the stroke he would have made. He would have declared a war of extermination against all banks; he would have appealed to the worst passions and the worst classes; he would have infused into his operations that thunder and lightning which had so often been employed to blind, and astound; and, if the exigency required, would have insinuated, if not publicly proclaimed, that the good work of reform could not be accomplished except by the plunder of eight hundred Banks and the 500 millions of capital, not a literal plunder, but a plunder under the forms of law, as seductive to his followers, and as terrific to the country. He would have buried the excitement occasioned by that suspension by a still higher excitement. If he could, the very liberties of his country. His nature would have driven him to that resort. From the conflict which might then have ensued, a merciful Providence has spared us.

As public affairs now stand, the Executive is forced to obtain support to his measures by addressing the understanding of the people. That necessity is fatal. He is of course overthrown. I pity him. What a spectacle! He is expected by his adherents to wield the weapons of his predecessor. He cannot lift them! He is expected to wear his armor, the helmet alone envelops him! and he staggers along, too insignificant for a magnanimous enemy's hostility to the close of the most imbecile administration which an American citizen has ever been required to acknowledge! Yes—the check that the Administration has sustained has overthrown it. The exertions of the late session of Congress have largely contributed to the certainty of its overthrow. It has been smitten. The Hydra has been throttled against the walls of the Capitol. The people stand ready with searing rods in hand, to burn out the very inmost roots of the monster! The work is done! If the occasion allowed it, I should like to say something of old Massachusetts. I should like to remind my own patriotism at her halls. Here on this very spot in this very Hall, the sacred flame of revolutionary liberty first ascended! Here it has ever ascended. It has never been smothered, never dimmed! Perpetual clear holy! Behold its inspirations here in your midst! Where are the doctrines of the Union and the Constitution so incessantly inducted as here? Where are those doctrines so enthusiastically adopted as here? The principles of the Union and the Constitution, with us another name for the principle of a liberty which cannot survive their overthrow will, in after ages, trace, with delight, their lineage through you. The blood of freedom is here pure! To be allied to it, is to be ennobled Massachusetts! Which of her multitude of virtues shall I commend? How can I discriminate? I will not attempt it. I take her as she is, and altogether. I give you

OLD MASSACHUSETTS! GOD BLESS HER!

By This Morning's Mail.

[For the Whig and Courier.]

I yesterday attended at Wiscasset the Whig Convention of Lincoln County, and a fine meeting it was. The bone and muscle of the county were there. The farmer left his field, the mechanic his shop, the merchant his counting room, and every class in the community there met together, all feeling the importance of the occasion. All meeting together, to devise ways and means to defend themselves and their property against the ruinous and destructive measures of the present administration. I have never been present at so large a County Convention; they met in the Court House, but finding it too small, adjourned to the meeting house. There was but one spirit, one feeling among the members of this Convention, a spirit of determination to do their duty, their whole duty in the coming election—a feeling of deep, sincere devotion to Whig principles, and a willingness to yield everything for the good of the people.

You may depend that "Old Lincoln" will be found true to herself in the day of trial, and will show to the State and the County that Edward Kent is the people's man. But I only intended to give you in this letter the result of the Convention. BENJ. RANDALL, of Bath, was nominated for Congress. WM. M. REED, of Phippsburg, JOHNSON JACQUES, of Bowdoin, ISAAC REED, of Waldoboro, and JAMES ERSKINE, of Bristol, were nominated for the Senate, and ASA F. HALL, of Wiscasset, for County Treasurer. The Convention was addressed by Mr. Holmes, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Robinson. The Convention separated about 7 o'clock, and each and every Whig returned to their respective homes, well satisfied that their labors would produce a rich and abundant harvest, and when the day shall come for the people of LINCOLN to speak through the ballot box, their voice will make the mountains of power tremble. They defy the open, bare-faced attempts of an Aaron's tools, to brow beat, or bribe them, and they only ask for the rights and privileges which their Constitution guarantees to the people. Adopted, 1838.

Except of Uncle. This fellow, who was under confinement at New Orleans, for stealing the jewels from the Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, succeeded in making his escape on Friday night by cutting his way through a plank partition four inches thick, and then making a hole in the brick wall of sufficient size to let himself out. Not a word of this yet.

[From the United States Gazette, of Tuesday.]

The United States Gazette, of Tuesday, the 1st of August, contains the following notice: "The Bank of the United States, due in 1838, for two millions of dollars, has been sold by the Treasury Department, to Mr. A. A. Maclean, of New York, for the sum of \$1,000,000."

The above rumor, we are happy to say, is well founded. The same offer was made for the Bond due in 1840, for a like amount, but declined, the Secretary of Treasury not having decided that Mr. Maclean's offer required no further consideration.

The purchase, we understand, for account of the U. S. Bank. We also understand that Mr. Maclean has effected a negotiation by which the third Bond, for two millions of dollars, will be liquidated in a manner equally acceptable to the government and to the bank. We are truly gratified to hear of these arrangements. We hope, and indeed we cannot doubt, that they are indicative of a better understanding between the contracting parties, and we congratulate the country upon this event, which we consider as equally creditable to the administration and to the bank, and which cannot fail to have a beneficial influence upon all the business relations of the Union.

If Bills of the City Bank, Portland, are now received at the Suffolk.

MARRIED.

In Calais Mrs. William Woodbury, to Miss Frances D. Winchell, both of Calais. In Palermo, Mr. John Boldin, of P. to Miss Sarah Weeks of China.

DIED.

In Phippsburg, Brevet Lieut. Thomas A. Hill, of the U. S. Army aged 20. He was educated at West Point, and entered the army as Lieut. six years since. The last fall he took a bad cold, attended with violent fever, while paying off the Indians in Upper Missouri, which ended in a consumption. He died at Fort Leavenworth in June, under the care of a worthy young man of Missouri, who faithfully attended him during his journey of 2000 miles, which occupied 25 days, when he reached his father's house (Mark C. Hill) where he lived only one week.

Died, of Consumption, in Calais Miss Mary Swan, daughter of the late Wm. Swan, of Wiscasset, aged 45. In China, on the 24th inst. Mr. Jonathan Robinson, aged about 50.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF BANGOR.
August 1st. Arr. Sch. George, Carver, Sch. New Sally, Hart, Boston. Sch. Echo, Hart. Sch. Mary, Combs. Sch. Mill Creek, Erskine. Sch. Apples, Thaxter, Bath. Sch. Helen, Ficker, Portland. Sch. Sango, Parker, New Haven. Sch. Ino, Clark, Hingham. Sloop Antelope, Butler, Branford. Sailing. Sch. Cygnus, Lawrence, Boston. Sch. Senator, York. Sch. Wave, York, Portland. Sch. Dumortier, Venzie. Sch. Bahama, Hart, Bristol. Sch. Fair Trader, Hart, Boston. Sch. Rachel & Nancy, Carville, Portsmouth. Sch. George, Pendleton, Providence. Sloop Olive Branch, Mackenzie, Newburyport.

PORTRAITS, PICTURES, &c. CYCLOPEDIA Lithographic Portrait of the late Honorable Jonathan Cilley, as large as life, taken from the original painting owned by Mrs. Cilley. Price \$1. Also, Presidents of U. States, and a large lot of splendid colored and black prints, just rec'd and for sale at BURGESS'S Stationery Store, 10 Smith's Block. Two aug3

HOUSE TO LET.

A one and a half story House on French street containing Parlor, Dining Room, Kitchen, six sleeping rooms, Wood House, Stable, Carriage House, and is altogether a very convenient establishment. There is an excellent well of water, with pump in the kitchen and a cistern of water in the cellar. Bath house is occupied by Seth Whittier. Possession will be given immediately. Rent very low. Inquire of ROBERT DUTTON, No. 3 Broad street. aug3 1w

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Tavern Stand called the "Peach Blossom" at the Rose Place in Bangor. For terms apply to JOSEPH TREAT. aug3 1w3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Aug. 3d, 1838. I HAVE set out on an Execution against Ann C. Reeburn, of Bangor, an said county, widow, one share in the capital stock in the Eastern Bank in Bangor, as the property of the said Ann C. Reeburn pursuant to the attachment of the same on the original writ, made January 24, 1838, and the same will be sold at Public Vendue on THURSDAY, September 6th, 1838, at eleven o'clock, A. M. at the Penobscot Exchange Office House in Bangor. F. F. FRENCH, Dep. Shff. ang23w3w

REMNANTS OF PRINTS.

400 YDS. Remnants of Prints, which will be sold for only one half cost. 200 yds. are light and dark English Prints, very 2c. and will be sold for 1c. 160 yds. light and dark American Prints, cost 25c. and will be sold for 12 1/2 cts. 60 yds. light and dark American Prints, cost 17 cts. and will be sold for 9 cts. We are also selling our whole stock light and dark Prints at reduced prices. J. BARTLETT & CO. No. 8 Main street. aug3

WROTH COMBS.

RECEIVED this day, 175 dozen imitation Wroth, plain, hair, twist, egg, puff, neck and side Combs, for sale low for cash, single or by the dozen, at No. 6 Main street. T. G. BROWN & CO. aug3

KNICKERBOCKER.

OR New York Monthly Magazine. A new volume (12th.) of this popular Periodical commences this month. Subscriptions rec'd by E. F. DUFFEL, agent for the same. aug3

FOR HIRE.

FOR HIRE, a large, new, and comfortable stage for Boston on THURSDAY, August 2d. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to ATTWOOD & SON, aug3

SPORTING POWER.

DURONT'S Rifle and English Sporting Powder, in casks, for sale by J. A. TAYLOR & CO. July 31

HAIR OIL.

HAIR OIL, for sale by J. A. TAYLOR & CO. July 31

WHITE BEANS.

350 BU. WHITE BEANS, for sale by J. A. TAYLOR & CO. July 31

